

R U N

- The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after. *Bacon.*
I do not see a lace
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beafts
*Ran*ing away at every flash. *Benj. Johnson.*
The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguis'd,
To unknown coasts; some to the shores do fly. *Daniel.*
They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*
Your child shrieks; and *runs away* at a frog.
9. To stream; to flow. *Locke.*
My statues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakep. Julius Cesar.*
I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
The precious ointment upon the head *ran* down upon
Aaron's beard. *Psalm cxxviii. 2.*
In some houses, waincoats will sweat, so that they will
almost *run* with water. *Bacon's Natu. al History.*
Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*
Caucus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*
The grateful vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must
run out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the
less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*
Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and inter-
woven with shining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison.*
Her fields he cloath'd, and cheer'd her blasted face
With *running* fountains and with springing grafts. *Addison.*
10. To be liquid; to be fluid.
In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a
little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of
linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the
hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison.*
As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*
11. To be fusible; to melt.
Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look. *Dryden.*
Suffex iron ore *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*
Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt;
for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
12. To pass; to proceed.
You, having *run* through so much publick business, have
found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give
it over. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution
of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all
the happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not
valuable in respect of the future. *Locke.*
13. To go away; to vanish.
As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most
parts of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*
14. To have a legal course; to be practised.
Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported,
and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon
our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*
15. To have a course in any direction.
A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Sha.*
Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this
rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in coun-
tries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter
to it, is evident. *Locke.*
Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon
the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy
to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison.*
16. To pass in thought or speech.
Cou'd you hear the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*
By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *run-
ning* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-
-existence. *Collier.*
Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of pre-
cepts foreign to his subject. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their
subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*
17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.
The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account,
whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them
might take up half a page. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
18. To have a continual tenour of any kind.
Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was

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- said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his re-
ligion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corrobor-
ated his judgement. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the
king. *Saunderson.*
19. To be busied upon.
His grisly beard his pensive bosom fought;
And all on Lauius *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*
When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the
good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run*
wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*
20. To be popularly known.
Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a
great while in Rome. *Temple.*
21. To have reception, success, or continuance.
22. To go on by succession of parts.
She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each fire impress'd, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*
23. To proceed in a train of conduct.
If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you
can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should
run a certain course. *Shakep. King Lear.*
24. To pass into some change.
Is it really desirable, that there should be such a being in
the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run*
into confusion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotson.*
Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted. *Addison.*
25. To pass.
We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run*
through. *Taylor.*
26. To proceed in a certain order.
Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*
Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*
This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up as high
as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all
the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Art.*
27. To be in force.
The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years pro-
fits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the
process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*
The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after
contestation of suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
28. To be generally received.
Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and
how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knolly.*
29. To be carried on in any manner.
Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable
protestants make. *Atterbury.*
In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher,
and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
30. To have a track or course.
Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above
the orifice. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline
veins *run*. *Dyke.*
31. To pass progressively.
The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines,
but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once
suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*
32. To make a gradual progress.
The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*
33. To be predominant.
This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history,
who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct
of his thoughts. *Woodward on Fishes.*
34. To tend in growth.
A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore
let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bac.*
35. To grow exuberantly.
Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the
wall. *Genesis xlix. 22.*
Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into
cits or *run* into wits. *Tatler, N^o 75.*
If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves,
treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Motimur.*
In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal educa-
tion, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*
Magnanimity may *run* up to proflution or extravagance. *Pete.*
36. To exert pus or matter.
Whether his flesh *run* with his illness, or be stopped, it is
his uncleanness. *Leviticus xlii. 3.*
37. To become irregular; to change to something wild.
Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *Ejdr. iv.*
Our king return'd,
The muse *ran* mad to see her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*
38. To

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38. To get by artifice or fraud.
Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this tak'n up all sorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*
39. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.
If thou rememb'rest not the lightest folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into;
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakep. As You Like it.*
Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran*
into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of
justice, which he had so much desired by his most bloody and
unjust sentence. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run*
into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke.*
40. To fall; to pass.
In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently di-
stinguish'd; but near the borders they *run* into one another,
so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*
41. To have a general tendency.
Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and
the extremes into despotick power. *Swift.*
42. To proceed as on a ground or principle.
It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is
offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*
43. To go on with violence.
Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a
cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*
44. To *Run after*. To search for; to endeavour at, though
out of the way.
The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs*
after similes, to make it the clearer to itself, which, though
it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no
right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*
45. To *Run away with*. To hurry without consent.
Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but
run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in
view. *Locke.*
46. To *Run in with*. To close; to comply.
I though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learnings,
in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible
system. *Baker.*
47. To *Run on*. To be continued.
If, through our too much security, the fame should *run on*,
soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable
terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of
the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*
48. To *Run over*. To be so full as to overflow.
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*
49. To be so much as to overflow.
Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the
vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they
were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*
50. To *Run out*. To be at an end.
When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to
reign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no
great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*
51. To *Run out*. To spread exuberantly.
Infectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all out into
legs. *Hammond.*
The zeal of love *runs out* into suckers, like a fruitful
tree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out*
into the wildness of essays. *Spektator.*
52. To *Run out*. To expatiate.
Nor is it sufficient to *run out* into beautiful digressions, un-
less they are something of a piece with the main design of
the Georgick. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
On all occasions, she *run out* extravagantly in praise of
Hocus. *Arbutnot.*
They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of
the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*
He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out*
into long descriptions. *Braime's Notes on the Odyssey.*
53. To *Run out*. To be wasted or exhausted.
He hath *run out* himself, and led forth
His desperate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*
From growing riches with good cheer,
To *running out* by starving here. *Swift.*
So little gets for what the gives,
We really wonder how the lives!
And had her stock been less, no doubt,
She must have long ago *run out*. *Swift.*
To *Run, v. a.*
1. To pierce; to stab.
Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a
love song. *Shakep. Romeo and Juliet.*

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- Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the
occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong
colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and
before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spektator.*
2. To force; to drive.
In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference
that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this
will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish
no general truth. *Locke.*
Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual object
may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great
shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary
things. *Locke.*
3. To force into any way or form.
Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to
the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries;
others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural phi-
losophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*
What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its
cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fizy substances. *Chyne.*
The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into va-
riety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close,
and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Criticks.*
4. To drive with violence.
They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts xxvii. 41.*
This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without
vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon
him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both
their gallees on shore. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences,
by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*
5. To melt.
The purest gold must *be run* and washed. *Felton.*
6. To incur.
He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully
counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*
I tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*
Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*
O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what
he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger
he *runs*. *Colamy.*
I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot
what I am about. *Locke.*
7. To venture; to hazard.
He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them,
and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*
Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denb.*
A wretched exil'd crew
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*
8. To import or export without duty.
Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong tem-
ptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*
9. To prosecute in thought.
To *run* the world back to its first original, and view na-
ture in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient days
in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too
great for mortal enquiry. *South.*
The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it
up to those ardeur ages, when mortals lived by plain nature.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run*
it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier.*
I have chosen to present you with some peculiar thoughts,
rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length.
Felton.
10. To push.
Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets,
others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Add.*
11. To *Run down*. To chafe to weariness.
They *ran down* a stage, and the ass divided the prey very
honestly. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
12. To *Run down*. To crush; to overbear.
Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such
impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborn an-
run down by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we ab-
hor the crime. *South's Sermons.*
It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a crun-
kard, and to answer any pretences he can alledge for his
sin. *South's Sermons.*
The common cry
Then *ran* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*
Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkley.*
13. To *Run over*. To recount cursorily.
I shall *run* them over slightly, remarking chiefly what is
obvious to the eye. *Ray.*
I shall